ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERAVDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1904.

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No. 160 of 1905.

Reformatory School;
Yerávda, 15th February 1905.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Reformatory School, Yerávda;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Yerávda Reformatory School for the year ending 31st December 1904.

Number of Juveniles in the School.

2. There were 140 boys in the Reformatory on the 1st January 1904 and 47 boys were admitted during the year, the number of boys admitted in 1903 being 41.

The number of boys discharged during the same period was 27, of whom 20 were released on expiry of sentence and 7 on account of having attained the age of 18 years. In addition to these, one boy was released on appeal and one died. Thus the number of boys under detention on the last day of the year was 158. In the preceding year the number was 140 on the same date. The average daily number of boys for the year under report was 139 against 124 for the latter year.

Of the 158 boys under detention on the 31st December 1904, 2 were under 10 years of age, being the same as in the preceding year; 21 were under 12 years and 41 under 14, against last year's 10 and 37 respectively; the number of boys of and under 16 years was 82 against 83 and of those over 16, 12 against 8 in the previous year.

The classification of juveniles according to race and religion is as follows:—Native Christians 3; Mahomedans 33; Bráhmins 9; Low-castes 27; and Other Hindus 86. There was a marked falling off, being as much as 8·5 per cent., in the number of Low-caste boys. On the other hand the number of Bráhmin boys rose from last year's 3 to 9. The relative proportions of the other classes remained almost the same, varying from 1 to 2 per cent. only.

According to languages the numbers were:—68 Maráthis, 49 Gujarátis including 1 Márwári, 14 Hindustánis, 8 Sindhis, 16 Kánaris, 2 Tamils, and 1 Telegu. The rise in the two main divisions of Maráthi and Gujaráti boys was proportionate to the increase on the whole. The numbers of Hindustáni, Tamil, and Telegu boys remained stationary; while that of the Kánaris went up from 12 to 16.

Out of the 158 boys, 3 belonged to Nizám's Dominion and 155 to British territory.

Admissions during the year.

3. Of the 47 boys admitted, 1 was 8 years old and 1, 9 years. The number of boys 10 years old was 9, of those 11 years old 6, 12 years old 9, 13 years old 15, 14 years old 5, and 15 years old 1. While the number of admissions was larger by 6 than in the preceding year, the majority of boys admitted were comparatively younger, as many as 41 boys being under 14 years of age, whereas in 1903, 26 out of 41 were below that age.

Of the 47 boys admitted, 34 were convicted of theft, 4 of lurking house-trespass and theft, 2 of lurking house-trespass only, 1 of criminal breach of

trust, 1 of abetment in concealment of stolen property and cheating, 1 of receiving stolen property, 1 of being a habitual robber, 1 of murder, 1 of section 43 *c*, Act V of 1878, and 1 was committed for default of security. It was the boy who was convicted of murder that was released on appeal. The maximum value of stolen property was Rs. 375-6-0; other amounts being 2 below Rs. 70, 2 below Rs. 60, 5 below Rs. 40, 2 below Rs. 30, 4 below Rs. 20, 5 below Rs. 10, and 12 under Rs. 5.

Eight of the 47 boys have been sentenced to be detained for 3 years, 15 for 4 years, 15 for 5 years, 2 for 6 years, and 7 for 7 years.

Out of the 47 boys, the city of Bombay contributed 13 against 16 in the preceding year, and the district of Poona 6 against 4; Karáchi contributed 2 against 4, Dhárwár 2 against 3, Khándesh 3 against 1, Sátára 3 against 1, Bijápur 1 being the same as last year, Belgaum 4 against 1, Surat 4 against 1, Berar 5 against 1, Násik 2 against *nil*, and Thána and Sholápur 1 each against *nil*. Thirteen of the 47 boys were habitual offenders, while 34 were convicted for the first time. Of the 13 habituals, 4 had 3 and 3 had 2 previous convictions, the remaining 6 having only one.

Lastly of the 47 boys, 39 were totally illiterate and 8 knew to read and write a little.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. The general behaviour of the boys was as usual good on the whole. The total number of school offences for the year under report was 13. Of these 1 was of assault; 4 were of being in possession of forbidden articles, namely *biddis*; 3 for damaging or taking away school property; and 5 of disobedience and other breaches of school rules. The punishments were light caning in 7 cases, penal diet in 2, forfeiture of marks in 2, reduction from monitorship in 1 and flogging in 1 case.

Discharged Pupils.

5. Twenty-seven boys were discharged during the year, of whom 7 had learnt carpentry, 3 blacksmith's work, 3 book-binding, 3 painting and varnishing, and 11 gardening. 7 of them have been following the trade learnt in the school, 15 are occupied in other industries, 2 are attending school, 2 cannot be traced, and 1 remains unreported. Of the 2 boys untraced, 1 was engaged in the Chhotikhas Paga, Baroda, as a sowar, but his services were dispensed with for incompetence, and the other who was engaged in field work is said to have left service and gone to Bombay to work in some mill. Of the remaining 22, 2 have been employed as carpenters, 5 as cultivators, 1 as tailor, 1 as shoe-maker, and 13 have been maintaining themselves as private servants or day-labourers.

Statement "Reformatory School—II" appended hereto furnishes similar information with respect to the boys that were discharged in the three years preceding the year of report. Out of a total of 79 boys, 20, *i.e.* 26 per cent. against last year's 28 per cent., remain untraced or unreported. Of the 59 boys of whom reports have been received, 13 are occupied in the trades learnt by them in the Reformatory and 34 in other industries, 3 are living with parents, 5 died, 2 were reconvicted, and 2 have earned a bad character. The results on the whole are slightly better than those of the preceding year, being about 1 per cent. or thereabouts more favourable in all respects. Of the boys reported upon, nearly 93 per cent. against 92 of the preceding year are occupied in industries including those living with parents, the percentage of such boys to the total number of boys discharged being 63·3 against 60 as given in my last report.

The year under report is the first in which a beginning was made of licensing boys to private employers. In all 17 boys were sent out on license, 2 of them have since been released owing to expiry of sentence; the licenses of 2 were determined owing to the death of the employer; 3 were returned to the Reformatory, 2 because of their bad health and 1 because he was a *mahar* by

caste. The remaining 10 are still out. Of these 4 have been on license now for nearly 10 months, 1 for 7 months, 2 for 6 months, 2 for 5, and 1 for 3 months. All the employers give good report of the boys under them and would take more boys on license if the rules permitted. Four of the 10 boys are employed as garden-boys, 2 as field labourers, 2 as press-boys, and 2 as carpenters.

Marks and Gratuity.

6. The monthly number of boys who earned gratuity by their industry and good behaviour in the year under report was 131 and the total amount of gratuity earned Rs. 357-15-6 against 109 and Rs. 312-5-6 in the preceding year. The amount disbursed as gratuity to the discharged boys was Rs. 176-6-9 against Rs. 129-3-9 in 1903. The number of boys discharged during the two years 1904 and 1903 is 28 and 21 respectively, the average earning per boy being Rs. 6-4-10 for the current and Rs. 6-2-6 for the preceding year.

Sanitation and Health.

7. The health of the inmates was good throughout the year. The total number of cases treated in the School hospital was 79 against 38 in the year 1903. More than three-fourths of these were skin diseases and ague cases due to abnormal climatic changes. The serious cases were 12 of bronchitis and 4 of pneumonia, all of which recovered except one of the latter which turned fatal after 5 days. The average daily number of sick was 1·9 against ·58 in last year. Major J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., while he was Superintendent of Yerávda Central Prison, visited the Reformatory several times in his capacity of Medical Supervisor, and since his promotion to the post of Inspector-General of Prisons his successor at the Yerávda Central Prison, Captain G. C. Laing, M.B., I.M.S., has done the same, taking the same kindly interest as heretofore in the boys and the School, for which we are greatly indebted to both these officers.

Building and Accommodation.

8. The increased accommodation provided by the addition of a dormitory for 28 more boys has been fully availed of, and the Reformatory is quite full again, having just now 153 boys in, besides the 10 who are out on license, so that once more all enquiries for accommodation will have to be answered in the negative. There were a few minor building items completed during the year, *viz.*, the widening of the gateway at a cost of Rs. 232; a new storage tank for water for the convenience of the teachers and trade instructors, which cost Rs. 250; and a wooden paling to the Superintendent's quarters in the place of the old half wall of loose stone, which cost another Rs. 768.

Diet and Clothing.

9. The existing arrangements for both are as perfect as could be wished and sufficient for all requirements.

Industries.

10. The industries carried on were the same as in the former years, *viz.*, carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, and book-binding. All the departments were full of work. In book-binding 14,630 books were bound and repaired against 2,631. They were mainly vernacular departmental and other school-books received from one of the printing presses in the city to be bound at wholesale rates. The number of carriages repaired and painted was 73 against 57 in the preceding year; and a number of articles of furniture such as chairs, tables, cupboards, etc., were also made by the boys on order.

The total value of manufactures was Rs. 3,100-12-6 against Rs. 3,463-4-4. Deducting Rs. 2,218-3-7, the cost of raw material, and Rs. 226-1-6 for depreciation on account of tools and plant, the net profit under manufactures was Rs. 656-7-5 against Rs. 635-11-9 in 1903. The total number of boys engaged in the industries was 116, of whom 38 were practising carpentry, 23 smithy, 27 painting, and 28 book-binding.

Agricultural operations were confined as in the previous years to flower-gardening, vegetable-gardening, and *jowári* crop. These yielded Rs. 483-9-5 against Rs. 643-14-9 of the preceding year. The expenses for fodder, seeds, etc., amounted to Rs. 279-4-11, leaving a net profit of Rs. 204-4-6 against Rs. 305-6-3 in the preceding year, the decrease in profit under this head being due to want of water owing to the failure of rain. We had no water in the quarry-tanks for 7 months of the year, so that the figures just given represent only 5 months' work. The number engaged in cultivation was 42, of whom 18 were also learning flower-gardening.

The total profit from all industries for the year under report was Rs. 860-11-11 against Rs. 941-2-0 in the preceding year.

As in the preceding years the School made a nice display at the year's flower-show, of plants, cutflowers, baskets, etc., and were adjudged deserving of prizes in two classes and awarded a special all-round prize of Rs. 25. We could not send any vegetables to the show, as none were grown owing to the tanks being without water as already explained above.

Maintenance Charges.

11. The total maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 16,767-13-4 against Rs. 16,025-3-8 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the increase in the population. Deducting Rs. 860-11-11 of net profit and Rs. 493-4-1 on account of contributions from Native States and miscellaneous receipts, the cost to Government for the upkeep of this Institution amounted to Rs. 15,413-13-4 against Rs. 14,612-7-8 in 1903.

Establishment.

12. The School establishment remained what it was in the preceding year, the only changes being among the Hospital Assistants which were two in number.

Education.

13. The system of education during the year under report was the same as in the last three years, *viz.*, a general practical education in vernacular reading, writing and counting which is imparted to the senior classes, *i. e.*, boys of standards II to V, for three hours every day and to the junior classes, standard I and infant class, for 2 hours and a half; and manual training in wood-work which each boy in the Reformatory gets for 4½ hours in the week. Besides this, they learn also drawing to which are devoted 2 hours a week. In addition to this general training, every boy is allowed to choose a trade out of those taught in the School and to practise it for 3 hours daily. Side by side with these efforts for mental and manual improvement, was kept up their moral training by the inculcation of moral lessons in the class room, recital of moral and religious poems, readings from religious books, and lending books from the School library to be read in leisure hours. They were also kept informed, in accordance with the wish of Government as per Government Resolution No. 835, dated 4th May 1904, how their discharged comrades had been getting on in the world, in order to create a spirit of emulation in them.

The School was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona on 27th July 1904 and the results were declared as excellent. Of the 7 boys examined in standard V, 5 passed in arithmetic, 7 in reading and writing, 5 in history and geography, and 5 in sanitary primer. Of the 9 boys examined in standard IV, 7 passed in arithmetic, 9 in reading and writing, 8 in geography. Of the 25 boys examined in standard III, 24 passed in arithmetic, 25 in reading and writing, and 24 in geography. Of the 31 boys examined in standard II, 29 passed in arithmetic and writing, and 30 in reading. Of the 28 boys examined in standard I, 24 passed in arithmetic, 26 in reading, and 25 in writing. Of the 25 pupils in the infant class, 17 were advanced. Of the 100 boys examined in standards I to V, 84 passed in all heads. The work of all the School masters was pronounced excellent.

Exercise and Recreation.

14. The boys have for this purpose either gymnastics, drill, cricket, or football by turns for one hour daily in the afternoon. They are also sent out

occasionally for walks or sight-seeing. During the year they had been out to witness the Ganpati procession, football matches, New Year's parade, and the flower show. The School elevens played during the last season 8 cricket matches, of which they won 3 and were defeated in 3, 2 being drawn games.

Visiting Committee.

15. The Visiting Committee paid in all 10 monthly and 2 fortnightly visits. Major J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., visited the School 12 times as the Superintendent, Central Prison, Yerávda, and once as the Inspector-General of Prisons; Dr. A. W. Thomson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 9 times; Captain G. C. Laing, 4 times; Ráo Bahádur S. V. Patwardhan, 4 times; Mr. A. Lucas, District Judge, Poona, Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, and Sirdár Navroji Padamji, 3 times each; Sirdár Ráo Bahádur Coopooswami V. Mudliar, Khán Sáheb Dorabjee D. Boottee, and Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, twice each; and Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Collector of Poona, once. The School was also visited by yourself more than half a dozen times; by the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. I., on 19th September 1904, whose remarks I beg to quote here:—

"I was much struck by the healthy appearance of the boys who seemed quite happy and contented. Everything was in a very good order. I wish proper dormitories could be constructed instead of the sleeping cells to which, I think, there are many objections."

and by Colonel O. H. Channer, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, on 25th June 1904, who remarked as under:—

"Visited the School and examined the water-supply, conservancy and drainage arrangements. I was much pleased with the care bestowed on the sanitary arrangements in force. Vaccination is attended to. Boys look healthy and well cared for."

In conclusion I have to thank Colonel C. G. P. Onslow, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, and now Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta, for presenting, as in previous years, a football and an inflater for the boys' recreation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. M. PAJNIGAR,

Superintendent.

No. 159 of 1905.

Reformatory School;
Yerávda, 15th February 1905.

MEMORANDUM.

Submitted through the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

N. M. PAJNIGAR,

Superintendent.

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I.—Reformatory Schools.

School	1
Pupils.	
At the beginning of the year	140
Admitted during the year	47
Discharged during the year	28
Died during the year	1
Remaining at the end of the year	158
Education on admission.	
Able to read	16
Illiterate	142
Religion.	
Hindus	122
Mahomedans	33
Native Christians	3
Instruction.	
Taught agriculture	42
Taught other industries	116
Net expenditure	Rs. 15,413-13-4

II.—Reformatory Schools.

After-conduct of boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of report.

(1) Total number discharged in the three years		79
(2) Number discharged who were taught agriculture		34
(3) Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture		7
(4) Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts		45
(5) Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught...		6
(6) Occupied in industries not taught at school ...	Agriculture ..	.....
	Other industries ...	34
(7) Unemployed or with friends		3
(8) Reconvicted		2
(9) Of bad character		2
(10) Died		5
(11) Not known or not reported on		20